

Golden State News of Interest to All

Demands of California anti-vivisectionists for the ousting of Dr. Wilbur Selle, physiology instructor at the Santa Barbara State Teachers' College, on charges of cruelty to animals, were disclosed last week at the Governor's office. Governor Young has received fifty or more communications, it was announced, asking immediate dismissal of Dr. Selle on the allegation that he recently performed experimental operations on a small dog and then left the wounded animal tied up in a garage.

Throwing down the gauntlet of competition to existing railroad systems the Western Pacific Railroad a few days ago announced far-reaching transportation plans involving \$13,500,000 and affecting San Francisco and peninsula traffic. Through a subsidiary, the Western Pacific California Railroad Company, the transportation system will gain a new all-rail entrance to San Francisco for its transcontinental system and become an active competitor in the peninsula traffic.

Tax collections for the fiscal year 1926 decreased \$74,776,244.29 under 1927. The Treasury Department announced a few days ago at Washington. More than half of the loss was from income taxes, which fell off \$45,456,965.92, income tax collections for 1928 being \$2,174,496,477.80, against \$2,219,562,433.72 for 1927. Receipts from miscellaneous taxes also showed a decrease to the extent of \$29,320,275.37. California's income tax was \$114,189,524.83, and collections \$137,232,119.65.

Unless California and visiting tourists want to undergo the embarrassment of reloading their camp equipment at the roadside they will keep the loads placed on car running boards within the limits prescribed by law. Frank G. Snook, chief of the State division of motor vehicles, declared last week. Snook has issued orders to his traffic officers to enforce the law setting the hub cap line as the limit width for loads on the left running boards and six inches as the limit width for loads on the right side.

California's permanent automobile license plate color combination will be black and orange, the same colors selected for the 1929 plates. This is the announcement by A. R. Heron, State director of finance, whose department the State motor vehicle department is a division. In each succeeding year, he said, the colors will be reversed. While the color combination for 1929 will be a black background with orange letters, in 1930 it will be an orange background with black letters. California will alternate in its colors with New York, which has the same color combination and practically an identical style of plate.

State Treasurer Charles G. Johnson reports earnings of \$6,855,236 in interest on State money deposited with banks throughout California during the last five years. This was declared to be \$4,270,527.77 in excess of similar interest earnings during any like period in the history of the State Treasury. "California receives the highest rate of interest on its idle money of any State in the Union," says the announcement. In addition to the interest revenues obtained, idle funds are of tremendous value to the agricultural and industries activities throughout the State, the money being deposited in 463 banks in every section of California.

Estimated made by county clerks to Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan indicate the registration for the August 28th primary election in California will set a new record. Charles Hager, election statistician in Jordan's office, announced a few days ago that the registration is expected to reach 2,057,600, the figure fixed by the county clerks in ordering booklets containing the declarations of candidacy and the sponsor lists for the primary. The registration for the primary election in 1926, totaled 1,854,471 and that for the general election in the same year was 1,912,862. Registration for the August primary closes July 28th.

More than \$25,000,000 have been advanced to California veterans of the World War for the purchase of homes and farms by the State veterans' welfare board during the past six years. This is shown in figures announced a few days ago by George M. Stout, secretary of the board. Actual investments to the end of the fiscal year on June 30th amounted to \$24,447,998.04. In addition, there are other loans aggregating \$1,000,000 which have been approved by the board but which are being held in escrow awaiting the completion of buildings or other details connected with the transactions. At the present time there are 5,167 veterans actually holding contracts with the veterans' boards for the purchase of homes and farms.

California's unemployment problem is lessening, as it usually does in mid-summer, but a statement issued a few days ago by the State Department of Industrial Relations declares that "many anxious to work in the industrial centers are without employment."

Aluminum or other bright metal automobile license plate holders have come under the disapproval of the State bureau of criminal identification, show that for the fiscal year ending June 30th, California had 9,057 more arrests than for a corresponding period of the year preceding. Arrests for the twelve-month period totaled 40,931, against 31,874 for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1927.

Murray Hubert of New York City was unanimously elected grand exalted ruler at the sixty-fourth annual convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks held at Miami last week. Los Angeles was favorably mentioned as the site of the 1929 convention.

California flappers are getting nicer every day. Though there was a general increase in crime in California during the fiscal year which ended June 30, only 53 girls of flapper age were arrested. And the year before 308 of them were taken to jail. State Bureau of Criminal identification announced last week that there were 40,933 arrests for felonies and high misdemeanors during the twelve months, an increase of 9,064 over the previous year. While flappers were getting better, "day by day in every way," 7,354 male juveniles were placed in custody, as compared with only 5,526 the year before.

California produced more than fifty different mineral substances during the last year; the value of this mining output totaling approximately \$377,205,000, the State division of mines and mining announced recently. For the first time in the State's history, titanium minerals were produced in commercial quantities. Titanium, said the statement, is used in aircrafts, in paint employed for protecting iron and steel and is also valuable in the dyeing industry. There was, however, no production during the year of the following substances, once on the active list in California: Tin, asbestos, arsenic, bismuth, fluor spar, mica, molybdenum, serpentine, strontium and sulphur.

A gift to the people of California of 162 acres extending about a mile and a half along the shore of Lake Tahoe and including Rubicon Point was announced at the national conference on State Parks held last week in California by William E. Colby, chairman of the State Park Commission. This gift of land was made by William S. Bliss, Walter D. Bliss, and Miss Hope Bliss of San Francisco, through their attorney, Frank D. Stringham, formerly Mayor of Berkeley, owners of the property, in memory of their father, who was one of California's pioneers and whose name is closely associated with the early history of the shores of Lake Tahoe.

It's cheaper to live than to die from the standpoint of California, with an \$80,000,000 automobile accident bill to face yearly. Whether he bumps or is bumped by another car or merely watches the crash from the sidelines, the taxpayer's burden is around \$16 per capita as the result of automobile accidents. This may seem high, but it is only a drop in the bucket compared with the yearly statement handled Uncle Sam, calling for payment of from \$600,000,000 to \$700,000,000. Each fatal injury represents a potential cash loss of \$5000 to the commonwealth of this State, statisticians estimate, while each non-fatal injury weakens the financial structure by \$105.

The regulations on air mail are simple. Any mailable matter (except perishable matter liable to damage by freezing) may be sent by air mail on and after August 1 as it does now, for on that date the rate will be reduced from ten cents a half ounce to five cents for the first ounce or fraction and ten cents for each succeeding ounce or fraction, according to an announcement by Postmaster Arthur C. Lueder. This means that an ordinary letter may be sent anywhere in this country for five cents and that an air mail package which now requires \$2.00 postage may then be sent to any part of the country for \$1.05.

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Gold Strike at Nome.

In the fall of 1899 Mr. Schrader came down the Yukon river and stopped at St. Michaels, and heard that there had been a gold strike at Nome. In that community accommodations were at a premium and the six or eight in the Schrader party found one room in a hotel and slept on the floor. The gold diggings were along the beach and at Anvil Creek and the prospectors were living in tents on the beach.

Some of the miners kept their gold in old wash tubs, covered with canvas, buried in the ground beneath their tents. Nuggets worth \$7 to \$8 were given away by the miners to the government men.

Some of the inhabitants of Nome believed the gold was washed up the sea from its depths, as the beach would be found sparkling with nuggets and small pieces of gold, but Mr. Schrader was able to inform them that the churning of the waves uncovered the gold on the beach itself.

To Study Lightning

Chota, Tenn.—Westinghouse engineers are to camp here studying lightning atop Chilhowee mountain, which averages 20 thunderstorms a month.

NATIVES PUZZLED BY U. S. SCIENTIST

Think Anthropologist Is Hunting for Treasure.

Washington.—When an American comes down to the Caribbean and begins industriously digging along a coast where pirates once flourished, what is he probably looking for? If you answer "buried treasure" you agree with what the people of Santo Domingo thought when Herbert Kreiger, of the United States National museum landed at their island with a search to dig among the shell heaps left there by prehistoric cave men.

Mr. Kreiger had credentials. He is a straightforward person. But—he had a strong chest with his baggage!

The Santo Domingans remembered that a few years ago a pot of Haitian gold was found on the governor's estate, and they watched the digging American. The strong chest which Mr. Kreiger carefully loaded with bits of broken crockery of prehistoric Indians was examined incredulously. When the visitor sailed for the States with no doubloons and with a perfectly satisfied expression on his face, they were still puzzled.

In his report of the expedition, which Mr. Kreiger has just presented to the Smithsonian Institution, he says that the caves of Samana bay yielded some thirty kinds of shells. These represent the remains of seafood diners eaten by innumerable cave dwellers who occupied the island before modern inhabitants came. Mr. Kreiger also collected bones of birds and animals cast into the refuse heaps of the cave dwellings, and brought back specimens to show the kind of animal life that abounded in this tropical island before Columbus' time.

The task of piecing together the civilization of the prehistoric Indians was made more difficult by the fact that fertilizer concerns have removed large quantities of the shell heaps in collecting bat guano and limestone phosphate from the caves.

"The region is of special interest to anthropologists," Mr. Kreiger reports, "because of the presence of many heretofore unexplored aboriginal villages and cave habitations."

Rates on Air Mail.

Are to Be Reduced

Chicago.—It will cost only one-quarter as much to send the average business or social letter by air mail on and after August 1 as it does now, for on that date the rate will be reduced from ten cents a half ounce to five cents for the first ounce or fraction and ten cents for each succeeding ounce or fraction, according to an announcement by Postmaster Arthur C. Lueder. This means that an ordinary letter may be sent anywhere in this country for five cents and that an air mail package which now requires \$2.00 postage may then be sent to any part of the country for \$1.05.

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Denies Owning Artificial Arm; Now He Wants It

Montesano, Wash.—Because E. G. "Wienie" Wagner swore that a left arm did not belong to him he is having considerable trouble in getting the sheriff to give it to him. The arm, an artificial one, was found near the scene of a liquor raid and was held as evidence. Wagner, who is minus an arm, is alleged to have dropped it in his flight. On the witness stand Wagner denied ownership of the limb. He was acquitted. Now he is trying to get the sheriff to give it to him.

To Study Lightning

Chota, Tenn.—Westinghouse engineers are to camp here studying lightning atop Chilhowee mountain, which averages 20 thunderstorms a month.

Lone Turkish Smoker Fights Village Reform

Tazlar, Turkey.—The Yellow Crescent Anti-Tobacco society is pouring propaganda on the obdurate head of the sole remaining adherent of the "bubble-bubble" in this village of several hundred who recently took a wholesale smokeless oath.

This is the first village in Turkey to renounce tobacco, the renunciation being the outgrowth not only of the new Yellow Crescent society's activities, but also of the wave of puritanism sweeping over the peasantry as a result of the new regime's tolerance of wine bibles and other unorthodox practices.

The one recalcitrant calmly sucks the amber mouthpiece of his narghile, replying to all arguments that he will continue to smoke until his death not only for the sake of his soul but also as a patriotic duty, tobacco being a state monopoly and an important source of revenue of the young republic.

Norwegian Memorial

Minneapolis.—A church will be a memorial to Norwegian pioneers of America and a central place of worship in their language is planned for this city.

VETERAN IN SERVICE PLANS ANOTHER TRIP

U. S. Geologist Explored Alaska 25 Years Ago.

Washington.—One of the veteran explorers and geologists of the geological survey, Frank C. Schrader—the man who pushed up through the heart of unknown Alaska a quarter of a century ago and was at Nome when the big gold strike was getting under way—is preparing to go out into the field for further research this year, at the age of sixty-eight. Montana mining districts will likely claim his attention this summer. The West is familiar ground to him, for his duties have called him to Idaho, Nevada, Utah and California.

Skeptics were in the majority when the papers announced that Doctor Fischer would proceed to Goettingen with several soloists and there conduct the orchestra of the High School of Music playing in Berlin.

To every one's surprise, however, the experiment turned out a complete success, the orchestra in Berlin playing and the soloists in Goettingen singing with the same precision and accuracy as though all were assembled in a common hall with eyes glued to the conductor's baton.

The technique of this scheme, promising to become an incalculable time and money-saving expedient, is a simple one. Doctor Fischer seated himself at a piano which, though soundless for the human ear, accurately records and transmits to a highly sensitive microphone inside not only single tones, chords and tempi, but also diminuendos and crescendos, all of which are promptly wirelessly transmitted to the orchestra in Berlin.

Trip to Nome.

Down the Anuktuk river, that flows toward the North pole, and then down the Colville river to the Arctic ocean they went, having packed their clothes over the mountains. They worked their way along the barren coast of the Polar ocean and traveled with Eskimos to Point Barrow.

A whaleboat was secured at Point Barrow, and then south and west Mr. Schrader and his party went to Cape Lisburne and then through the famous Northwest passage by collier to Nome.

In that memorable trip, which opened up interior Alaska to science and the better use of mankind, Mr. Schrader and his party encountered many types of landscape. On the Endicott plateau they found valleys 3,000 feet deep, and adjoining this plateau the tusk was too weighty to be transported, so he saved off a piece, and this is now resting on the mantelpiece of his home. The point where the mastodon was found was not far from the site of the present town of Fairbanks, but there was no town there in those days.

Expert engineers estimated that the time that elapsed between the conductor's cues at Goettingen and the return of the full orchestral reproduction from Berlin was less than the interval between a conductor's signals and his orchestra's response in the same hall.

Gun Shoots Plaster in Restoring Ceiling

London.—Restoration of richly ornamented ceiling at Monmouth castle has produced a novel and effective method of plastering. It was found that when a mixture was run on the ceiling the process necessitated the use of a large amount of water, which saturated the old work.

Thereupon, the building research department of the British office of works discovered a method of treating the ceilings by literally "shooting" on a reinforcing plaster through an automatic gun.

Experiments have demonstrated that it is possible to build up a layer of plaster on a sheet of blotting paper without the under side of the paper showing any sign of moisture.

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Friday, July 20, 1928

Is THIRTY the Love Deadline?

James J. Montague was born in Mason City, Iowa, and migrated to Oregon. While there, he worked on the *Manning Oregonian*. Arthur Brisbane was some of his friends and made overtures which resulted in Mr. Montague's coming to New York. That was the beginning of seventeen years in the service of the Hearst organization, during which period Montague was managing editor of the *New York Evening Journal*, wrote a daily verse and still does under a heading "Montague Originals," "More Truth Than Poetry." He covered all the big stories, winding up with the peace conference. When Jimmy resigned from the Hearst organization he became associated with several syndicates. In addition to this he writes for the *Smart Papers* a weekly humorous story, and in his spare time turns out occasional editorial. He fills in by penning an occasional magazine story. Mr. Montague is over thirty, and is married.

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE

Thickety accounted for a famous British general's popularity with women by explaining that he allowed them to give him money. There is no devotion comparable with that which is engendered by the bestowing of favors. I have known elderly theatrical managers to bankrupt themselves trying vainly to make stars out of their wives. And the more money they lose the more ardent became their affection for the pretty little dumb-bells, who never could learn to do anything but stand still and look beautiful.

If love means unselfish devotion—and it ought to—men who are past thirty are more capable of possessing it than men under thirty. And their capacity increases as they reach maturity years—which often are years of indiscretion. The youthful husband thinks a good deal about himself. When his "passions once have lost their brutal force," as Tennyson said in a mean poem he wrote about a girl who refused him, he begins to wonder what kind of a break is being got out of wedded life. He "looks out of the window" oftener than an older man does. He thinks tenderly of the girls he might have had, and is prone to imagine that they wouldn't have taken him as master of course so early in the game, and scolded him for leaving cigarette ashes around the house and spending so much time on the golf course.

After that he begins to feel sorry for himself, and the fine edge of the romance is over. But there is something almost maternal in the affection of a man of more advanced years, and there is no greater love than mother love. He is transported to think that this lovely creature—even though she were a spinster of thirty or more when he married her—has really consented to let him give her flowers and take her to the theater, and sit patiently around modesties' shops while she tries on costumes. He thinks up little surprises to delight her. He gets out of the weekly poker event, and actually takes her around the golf course with him every day. I have yet to see a young man doing that more than a couple of times in a year.

Most young men are fairly swollen with conceit if, before attaining thirty, they have accumulated enough money to support wife in reasonable comfort. Such a man wants her to listen and understand him when he brings home the figures on the balance sheet, and tells her how the advice he gave the sales manager resulted in a record business for the year. He expects that she will be thrilled with all the shop talk which he can get no one else to listen to, and that she will even remain attentive when he relates the struggles of his early youth.

And when she yawns through his conversation, suggests going out to the theater or the movies, he begins to think that he is not appreciated, and she is no longer as beautiful or as intelligent in his eyes as she was in the days of the courtship. He may get used to her after that, and regard her with a sort of desperate tolerance, but it would be somewhat inaccurate to term that sort of feeling love.

The word "dote" means to love, and the word "dotted" means an old gentleman. Perhaps there is some etymological connection between them. Anyway, men who get married after thirty, while they are far more easily the victims of female fortune hunters, are far less likely to try to break out of their fetters. When there is a break it is usually due to the lady, for she is always romantic, and seldom can help regretting that she didn't meet John Barrymore a little earlier. About women, I am not so sure. Nobody is, or ever has been. Yet I know of a number of them who have married after thirty, and who still believe that little, ugly husbands have the physical attractiveness of a movie star, the strength of Gene Tunney, and the mentality of all the world's greatest thinkers—including philosophers—rolled into one. It is the maternal instinct in them that makes them love the men they married. And men, born of women, inherit maternal instincts too. That is what makes them ardent lovers after thirty, provided they marry girls who do not try to boss them, but continue to be clinging vines.

Far be it from me to enter into an academic argument with such a scholarly gentleman and profound thinker and observer as Mr. Will Durant. In default of equipment, all I can say is that I believe he is wrong. His reason is:

(Continued on page 122, by the Bell Syndicate Inc.)

Afghanistan



A Caravan in the Khyber Pass.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

AFGHANISTAN, one of the most secluded of the larger countries of Asia, has come into world consciousness in recent months than ever before because of the visit of its king and queen to Europe. Until this occasion these monarchs had never been outside their native land, and their trip through Europe was made up of a series of amazing adventures. A journey by an American through Afghanistan would be little less amazing.

Authorities differ as to the exact origin of the Afghans, but the old theory that they are of Semitic extraction is now discredited; it seems more probable that they are merely a mixture of Turanian tribes, developed here through many centuries of raids, migrations, and tribal changes.

In physical appearance the Afghan is a sort of Turco-Iranian type, the minor tribal divisions in the east of the country showing also a mixture of Indian blood. (The name "Afghan," or "Afgan," is of comparatively recent usage.)

The culture of the country is largely Persian; but an eager desire for learning is innate in every Afghan, and of late years not only Indian, but also British, culture and customs have begun to influence the better classes of the people.

The Afghans call their language "Pushoo." For official matters, however, the Persian idiom is used and understood over most of the country. The Turkish and Mongolian tribes in western and central Afghanistan speak their own tongues. The ruling Amir knows Persian, some Pushoo and Turkish.

Foreign newspapers, most of them coming from India, are most carefully read at the amir's court, where they are translated by hired students trained in India. The amir delights in illustrated newspapers and is himself a fairly good photographer.

Jealous of Harem. The Afghan is notoriously jealous of his harem, and few, indeed, are the men of the outside world who have ever looked on the face of an Afghan woman of the town. With the desert women, wives and daughters of the nomads, it is different; the Koran permits them to go unveiled. The breaking of this custom by the queen on her recent journey was deplored by many Moslems.

The Afghan works no more than is absolutely necessary to make his living. The upper classes consider it their privilege to exploit the poor, and the burden of taxation is very heavy. As for entertainment, the people, especially the wealthy, are fond of games and of sports. Hunting, horse-racing, wrestling matches, and gymnastic games are popular. Recently, football and tennis have been adopted by the upper-class youngsters of Kabul. Ram fights, cock-fighting, and even fights between male quail, are favorite diversions, and throughout all Afghanistan dancing is indulged in and the public declamation of ballads is warmly applauded.

Every better-class Afghan owns a piano, imported from Bombay, which he plays with one finger, keeping his foot on the loud pedal constantly. When an outsider plays for them, using ten fingers at a time, they are overcome with amazement and admiration. A tale is told of one man at Kabul who sawed the legs off his grand piano, so that he might play it while sitting on the floor, Afghan fashion.

Costumes vary in different parts of the country. In the East the garments approach the Indian style, and of late years a few natives have even appeared in European dress. A decade ago the amir introduced European uniforms and suits for himself and his whole staff of officials.

European hats and uniforms of all styles, imported in quantities from India, are often worn in the most singular combinations.

The typical national dress of the Afghan consists of a long-tailed calico shirt, white pants, leather shoes or boots, and a tanned sheep-skin coat elaborately embroidered with yellow silk; this coat is sometimes replaced by a long tunic of red cloth.

Three kinds of headgear are customary. Some wear a low, many-colored cap; others a blue or white turban, which is frequently gold-embroidered with a flap hanging down behind to protect the neck from the sun. In some provinces men wear the kullah,

Week-End Outfits on Ensemble Plan

Costume, Frock to Shoes, Carries Combination Ideas to New Heights.

Week-end visits out of town have become so definitely a part of modern life that special outfitts are now designed for the purpose. Motoring, to, has made "light" traveling essential, and left neither space nor sentiment for unnecessary frills and furbelows, so that modistes have had to solve many new problems for their clientele.

For the week-end, says a fashion writer in the *New York Times*, it is generally safe to select dress suitable for sports travel, or morning wear, and for afternoon and evening formal or informal, as the case may be. Everything is arranged in ensemble, beginning with the suit in which one is to arrive. This may be a one-piece frock with a coat of the same material, or a three-piece, consisting of skirt and blouse, with a coat made to match the skirt, and to serve perhaps as a topcoat with other frocks.

Ensembles of this description are being designed for service on parties that are likely to include much outdoor activity. Some of these come in dressy styles and materials, for visits to a near-by fashionable resort or country house. The strictly tailored models this season are trim and exact, but yet youthful and feminine.

The sports ensemble, now more often called the morning suit, is presented in many different materials, though often in similar models. Crepe, taffeta, pussy willow, moire, satin, are all shown in much the same treatments. Suits of light-weight wool, too, are tremendously popular at the moment. Kasha, tweed, homespun and fancy weaves are used for the two-piece and three-piece suits, particularly for the ensemble in which a blouse of soft fabric is worn. This is usually made to match the coat lining, keeping harmony of color in the ensemble.

Preference for Woolens.

One of the surprises of the Paris summer collection of sports clothes is the preference for woolens in mixtures, plain tweeds and the various Rodier fabrics. These include plain and fancy weaves, suede broadcloth and wool crepe and are made invariably in a softened variant of the tailored ensemble. Suits of light-weight wool, too, are tremenously popular at the moment. Kasha, tweed, homespun and fancy weaves are used for the two-piece and three-piece suits, particularly for the ensemble in which a blouse of soft fabric is worn. This is usually made to match the coat lining, keeping harmony of color in the ensemble.

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The bill of fare of the Afghan is very simple and reflects the poverty of the country. Bread, fruits, vegetables, tea, sweet milk, sour milk, and cheese are the main foods. Rice, mutation, fowl, and sweets cooked in various ways are found on the tables of the well-to-do. The average Afghan has no particular fondness for wine or spirits.

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The culture of the country is largely Persian; but an eager desire for learning is innate in every Afghan, and of late years not only Indian, but also British, culture and customs have begun to influence the better classes of the people.

The Afghans call their language "Pushoo."

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To Restore Faded Ink
When the ink of old documents has faded and it is desired to restore it this can be done by washing with any of the substances that blacken or mix with iron—infusion of nutgalls, sodium sulphide or acetic ferrocyanide of potassium, for instance.

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**132 For Your
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The Treasury offers a new 3½ per cent. 12-15 year Treasury bond in exchange for Third Liberty Loan Bonds.

The new bonds will bear interest from July 16, 1928. Interest on Third Liberty Loan Bonds surrendered for exchange will be paid in full to September 15, 1928.

Holders should consult their banks at once for further details of this offering.

Third Liberty Loan Bonds mature on September 15, 1928, and will cease to bear interest on that date.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, July 5, 1928.



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DOCTORS recommend ice cream as food—their most pleasant prescription



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Beauty can afford to laugh at distinction: It is itself the greatest distinction.—C. N. Boeve.

THE TERMINAL

GEO. W. RYAN - Publisher and Editor

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY
Established in 1903

Legal City and County Paper

Entered as second-class matter June 22, 1903, at Richmond, California, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Three months, in advance . . . \$1.75

Advertising rates on application

Legal notices must be paid for on or before delivery of affidavit or publication. No exception to this rule.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1928

It is advertised by the Long Beach press agent that electric power to be generated by the harbor plant of the Southern California Edison Co. will generate more than six times the electric current produced from the water which flows over Niagara Falls. The plant when completed will have a total capacity of 1,288,000 horsepower, it is said.

We've heard of dancing, swimming, running, eating and sitting marathons, but as yet no one has suggested anything like a working marathon.—Atchison Globe.

Loves His Ma

(By James Whitcomb Riley)
My mother she's so good to me,
If I was good as I could be,
I couldn't be as good—no sir;
Can't any boy be as good as her.

She loves me when I'm glad er sad;
She loves me when I'm good er bad;
And, what's a funniest thing, she says;
She loves me when she punishes.

I don't like her to punish me;
That don't hurt, but it hurts to see
Her cryin', men I cry; and men
We both cry an' be good again

She loves me when she cuts an' sews
My little cloak an' Sunday clothes;
An' when my pa comes home to tea,
She loves him 'most as much as me.

She laughs an' tells him all I said;
An' grabs me up and puts my head;
An' I hug her, an' hug my Pa,
An' love him purt' high as much as Ma



**WHAT MORE COULD
THE HEART DESIRE?**

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Many such exquisite rings await your selection in our new display.



NOTICE TO VOTERS

Every person entitled thereto must register during the year 1928 thirty (30) days before the election at which he or she may desire to vote.

Registration for School Trustee Election closes February 29, 1928.

Registration for Municipal Elections for towns of sixth class closes March 10, 1928.

Registration for Presidential Primary Election closes March 31, 1928.

Registration for August Primary Election closes July 28, 1928.

Registration for General Election closes October 6, 1928.

Make application for registration to the County Clerk or any of his deputies.

Dated: January 1, 1928.

J. H. WELLS,
County Clerk of Contra Costa
County, State of California.

The following persons are Registration Deputies:

RICHMOND
A. C. Faris (chief), City Hall, Richmond; L. W. Brougham, City Hall, Richmond; E. A. Burg, 309 23rd St.; Miss Van nie L. Nesbit, 631 Bissell Ave.; H. G. Stidham, 163 Washington Ave.; M. J. Gordon, 321 Macdonald Ave.; Mrs. Ethel Butler, 600 Ripley Ave.; Miss Norine Lee, 535 Macdonald Ave.; Miss Georgia Johnson, 431 10th St.; Miss Mildred Ahern, 715 Macdonald Ave.; Mrs Margaret L Gately, 241 Cypress Ave.; Mrs Blanche Hoyle, 3715 Roosevelt Ave.; Mrs Lucille D Kister, 721 Panama Ave.; Miss Ivy Lee, 112 Fifth St.; Mrs. Mary B Moyle, 541 Santa Fe Ave.; R. V. March Standard Oil Co.; Mrs Kathleen Rooney, 623 Chancellor Ave.

R. L. CARRICK

Audrey, L. Carev; Olga J. B. Lee, Miss Nellie Shoupe, John Saudwick, Catherine Sandwick, Mrs Grace E. Wenzler.

Mrs Isabel Shreiner, 21 Kingston Road Kensington, Berkeley.

Mrs Lillie Whisler and C. B. Whisler, San Pablo; John Hewitt, Giant Jan-06

15 Million Dollar Pay Roll For Richmond

THE TERMINAL herewith gives a few of the largest industries of Richmond showing the number of employees and annual payroll of those industries employing 50 and up:

No. Employees	Payroll
STANDARD OIL CO.....	\$6,581,000
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.....	1,800,000
Santa Fe Railroad Co.....	1,500,000
Pullman Company.....	1,250,000
Certain-teed Products.....	400,000
Republic Steel Package Co.....	205,000
Blake Bros.....	103,000
California Art Tile Co.....	80,000
Richmond Pressed Brick Co.....	72,000
And 43 smaller plants that employ from 3 to 47	500,000

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